Notebook, PN-87-00-00.1

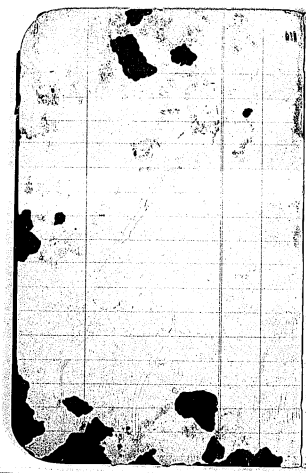
This undated pocket notebook was used by Edison, probably in 1887 or 1888, for notes on chemical experiments. The pages are unnumbered, and some are damaged. Only 7 pages have been used.

Heat Built[illegible]
Potassium [illegible] K_2S.
Hygric hab[illegible] phate needles
dull red - gas[illegible] Sol anhydrous

Make some, [illegible]
Anhydrous [illegible] prisms [illegible]
tough elastic -

Solid
[illegible] of Phosphide of Hydrogen
Good for lamp reg[illegible]
Off # a Platinum tip 6.
See Muller p 293 @ 294

Heat Button
Metallic appearance
Sodium [illegible]
[illegible]



good —

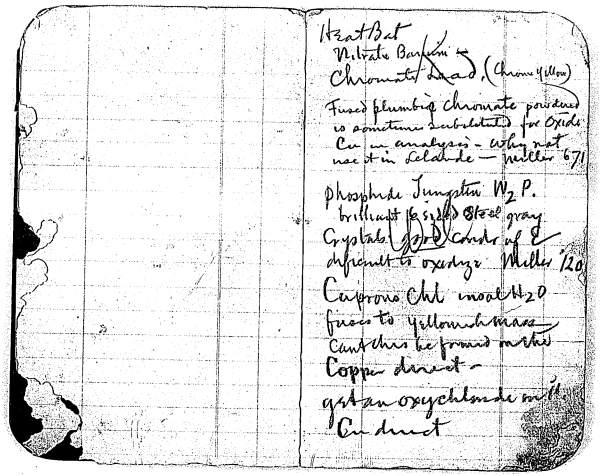
Hypophosphorous acid is distinguished by a very remarkable reaction with the Salts of Copper — If to an Excess of free Hypophosphorous acid a solution of Cupric Sulphate be added + the liquid be warmed to 131 Fahr a yellow insoluble Hydride of Copper C_2H_2 is precipitated —

This is big thing for getting a cc Lump reduced and also as a substitute for Zinc in Kel. or in a Battery of some Kind the Hg from the Combustable

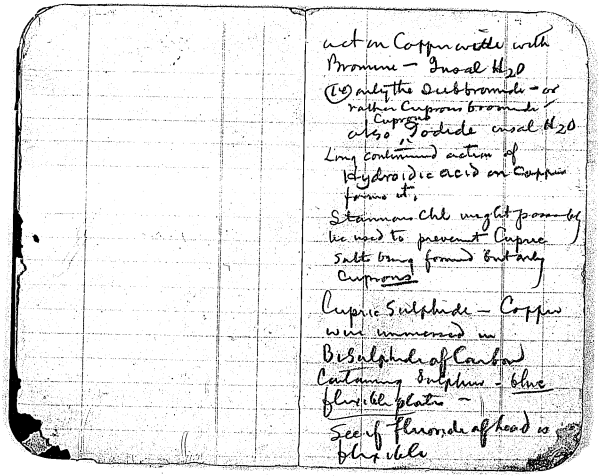
Say 2 Copper grids one with oxide one with Cuprous Hydride — Make 3 or 4 lbs the stuff to Experiment with

Use 2 Copper grids one with oxide other with finely divided Copper Hydride use Cupric Solution and Cuprous Solution and Cuprous Hydride of Hypophosphorous acid

Miller 317 Say 2 [illegible]



Heat Bat
Nitrate Barium
Chromate Lead (Chrome Yellow)
Fused plumbic chromate powdered
is sometimes substituted for Oxide
Cu — in analysis — why not
use it in Soldade — Miller 671
Phosphide Tungsten W_2P.
brilliant crystals Steel gray
Crystals yellow Oxide of C
difficult to oxidize Miller 120
Cuprous Chl + H_2O
fuses to yellow mass
Cuprichlor be formed method
Copper direct —
yellow oxychloride on it.
Cu direct



act on Copper wetted with
Bromine – Insol H_2O
(1) ailythe Dibromide – or
rather Cuprous bromide +
Cuprous
also Iodide insol H_2O
Long continued action of
Hydroidic acid on Copper
forms it,
Stannous Chl might possibly
be used to prevent Cupric
salt being formed but only
Cuprous
Cupric Sulphide – Copper
was immersed in
Bisulphide of Carbon
Containing Sulphur – blue
flexible plates –
See if Fluoride of lead is
blue & bla

Phloroglucal.
$C_{12}H_{10}O_5$ - for a 17

Pinite. $C_6H_{12}O_5$ a 17

Mosite. very stable Carbohydrate a 17

Dambose $C_6H_{12}O_6$ Very stable
Melts at 446 Fahr without decomp

glucicacid $C_{12}H_{18}O_9$

Amylin & Dextrin is an almost white waxy mass made from starch =

Quince Mucilage boiled with SO_4 is partially turned into Cellulose -

Phosphoric Sulphide (Pentasulphide) is a dehydrating agent which takes from Glycerine parts of a Molecule of Sulphuric by which with $Ca(OH)_2$ etc for dissociation

Acetylene –
see Watts 3rd Supp 34 pt 1
acetylene by influence
silent discharg deposited on
tube in solid form insoluble in
all menstrua Even fuming
Nitric acid – as acetyl
forms a solid Copper Comp
[illegible] used upto
[illegible] –

Insoluble Cuprous
Chloride may be dipos
on Copper by Current in
Solution Cuprous Chl
[illegible] fused
[illegible] Chl Lead is beat
Compound Candle Knave
[illegible]

Watts 1st Supp 3rd Supp

It seems to me that mixtures of different sulphurets with each other as Galena & Galena & treated with dessulphurizing naturally better would make a trial in dishes on Rockets of- galena + Culeopyrite Galena + gold pyrites diff kinds Broadst + Arg also mix Carbon in place of Galena - also metallic iron - a mercurial amalgam to clean films off pyrites maybe necessary